

**MAY 1971**

**ELEVENTH YEAR — No. 122**

# **international review of the red cross**



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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

MAY 1971 - No. 122

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**FRENCH EDITION  
OF THE REVIEW**

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

**SUPPLEMENTS  
TO THE REVIEW**

**SPANISH**

Vigésima tercera adjudicación de la Medalla Florence Nightingale (482ª Circular a los Comités centrales) - Mantener el contacto ... Buscar a los desaparecidos (Agencia Central de Informaciones) - Protección de los periodistas en misión peligrosa en las zonas de conflicto armado.

**GERMAN**

Die Verbindung aufrechterhalten... Nach Verschollenen forschen (Zentraler Suchdienst) - Unterzeichnung eines Abkommens mit der EWG - Die Broschüre « Rechte und Pflichten der Krankenschwestern » - Die Tätigkeit des IKRK im Nahen Osten im Jahre 1970 - Schutz der Journalisten auf gefährlicher Mission in den Zonen bewaffneter Konflikte.

**INTERNATIONAL  
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## The “Memoires” of Henry Dunant

*In our December 1969 issue we called attention to the first volume of the “Henry Dunant Institute Collection” containing “Un Souvenir de Solferino” and some of Dunant’s unpublished writings under the general title “L’Avenir sanglant”. The collection has now been enriched with a new volume entitled “Mémoires” which the Henry Dunant Institute is editing in French, jointly with the Editions de l’Age d’homme, Lausanne <sup>1</sup>. The book was compiled and presented by Professor Bernard Gagnebin, Dean of the Geneva University Faculty of Arts. He undertook the selection of the manuscripts—102 exercise books—found in three boxes deposited with the Geneva University Public Library. This was a difficult and delicate task, as Professor Gagnebin himself admits in a lengthy introduction: “the Mémoires were not in the form of a continuous text but of an unfinished work. We reconstituted them from more than thirty exercise books and we divided them into thirty-four chapters”.*

*The texts were previously unpublished, all were written at Heiden and most refer to the history of the Red Cross. “Dunant wishes to give to the world an account of how he came upon the idea of the Red Cross, of what he saw on the battlefield at Solferino, the efforts he exerted to promote his work and the practical effect given to his ideal during the 1870 war and the Paris Commune, and finally his years of misery, misery in black, the worst form of poverty.” Indeed it is, as Professor Gagnebin says, “the cry of distress of this tortured soul striving against ignorance and evil, and painfully seeking to bring truth into the light”.*

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<sup>1</sup> Henry Dunant, *Mémoires*, 1971, 368 pp. Price 25 Swiss francs. The book is offered at the special price of 20 Swiss francs to Red Cross members applying direct to the Henry Dunant Institute, 3 rue de Varembe, 1202 Geneva.

## THE "MEMOIRES" OF HENRY DUNANT

*But it is not the biographical aspect—already well known—which we wish to mention here, but those passages dealing with :*

- 1) the first Geneva Convention and the idea, which was Dunant's, of "neutralizing" the wounded on the field of battle : for a wounded man is no longer a combatant ; he is again only a man and nationality and uniform no longer count ;*
- 2) the fellowship which is the basic spirit of that mission which, Dunant thought at the outset, should and would become universal ;*
- 3) the siege and the Paris Commune, when again he was a witness to the horror of war, and tried to alleviate suffering. Redolent of a Souvenir de Solferino, his chronicles of that time reveal that inspired horror which gripped him and raised him above the feeling of bitterness at his own plight on which he so often harked. After reading this book, one realizes that civil wars are worse than international wars and understands why the law must provide protection at any price. The efforts of the Red Cross to reduce the inhumanity of internal conflicts appear undeniably a more crying need than ever.*

### **The Geneva Convention**

The Geneva Convention should alleviate the suffering of war's immediate victims, that is to say the military wounded and sick, and it should in particular strengthen the guarantees and increase the relief for the victims of large-scale battles.

But it may be objected that the neutralization of the wounded is not specified in the Convention. From the beginning, Dunant desired that neutralization: it will be recalled that he spoke of it in Berlin (September 1863) and later in Dresden to King John of Saxony. Shortly after, it was accepted during the first non-diplomatic conference in Geneva. "I was able to plead the cause to the individual members of the conference: Doctor Loeffler and Doctor Basting, the French delegates, and others were in favour of the idea. Supported by Mr. Moynier who drafted the recommendations issued at and adopted by the final meeting, I had the joy of hearing

neutralization for the wounded proclaimed and admitted in the most complete manner." Although the 1864 Congress seemed to leave this important point aside, neutralization of the wounded was so strongly held to be established by the Geneva Convention that Mr. Moynier, as one of the plenipotentiaries of the Swiss Confederation, said in his report to the Swiss Federal Council: "The neutralized personnel includes three categories: 1. those engaged in the care of the wounded; 2. the inhabitants of the country; 3. the wounded". At the Paris international conference in 1867 everyone agreed that at least this neutralization should be included in the text in the event of a revision. "The neutrality of the wounded is necessary" stated Baron Mundy, delegated by the Austrian Ministry of War to these conferences; "it is a noble wish, generous and important not only for humanitarian reasons but also for reasons of common sense... I would call your attention to the need for the absolute neutrality of the wounded; this principle is henceforth under the protection of the humane feelings of our time. Let us therefore adopt this principle which is predominant throughout the Geneva Convention". At the same conferences, Dr von Langenbeck stated that the wounded seemed insufficiently safeguarded by Article 6 of the Convention. Nevertheless, he added: "The spirit of the Geneva Convention must be inculcated into the mind of the soldier. Those principles must be included in the soldier's normal education".<sup>1</sup> Count Sérurier, chairman of these conferences, stated: "It is a dire necessity to promulgate the neutralization of the wounded" (meeting of 28 August 1867). Dr Landa (Spain) declared it to be essential. General Renard, Belgian Minister of War and aide-de-camp to King Leopold, said the same thing. All the highest authorities were in agreement. In fact, governments, by declaring their acceptance and sponsorship of the societies for relief to the military wounded which were set up after the October 1863 Conference, acceded to the great charter of that conference, that is to say the resolutions and recommendations formally proclaiming the neutrality of the wounded.

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<sup>1</sup> It would be desirable for every country to bear in mind this recommendation by the famous Professor von Langenbeck. Even more, in accordance with an excellent idea which came to light in Austria, children should be explained the principles of the convention with which they should be indoctrinated.

### **Solidarity among men**

Victims of hunger, fire, shipwreck, floods, landslides, earthquakes, extreme cold, railway accidents, cholera and other sickness are just as deserving of attention as the wounded of war; the important thing for them, whoever they may be, as for the victims on the field of battle, is prompt relief. These scourges strike unexpectedly, like war, and most of them when humanity is unprepared; they sometimes affect towns, villages and entire provinces. Speed is therefore the main essential: for that there must be standing committees, officials ever ready, and a well-stocked fund so that at the first warning relief workers shall not be lacking. Here too, although spontaneous voluntary contributions are greater in quantity, they are no less greater in quality, because when disaster strikes parliaments immediately vote credits to provide assistance and alleviate the plight of the victims; but before governments vote such relief, there is so much information to be obtained from administrations, so many formalities to complete, that when that information is supplied, it is already too late to remedy the great suffering. Official alms are nearly always too late.

The *Association internationale pour le progrès des sciences sociales*, prompted by a thought put forward in *A Memory of Solferino*, submitted to one of its international congress meetings at Berne in August and September 1865 the question of whether the scope of the committees for relief to the wounded should not be broadened and the benefits made more general by assistance in time of peace to populations unexpectedly stricken by these scourges. To help the victims of catastrophes, without distinction of nationality, was to be regarded by some as a duty in human fellowship; by others a duty of Christian charity: call it what you will, all recognized it as a duty.

Thus was realized the recommendation in *A Memory of Solferino*: "Such societies could render great service during epidemics or such disasters as floods, fire and so forth; the philanthropy which engendered them would inspire them to action whenever there was scope". This was understood to apply internationally as much as nationally, for that was one of the main ideas of the book...



...So far as the ideas we are considering are concerned, the large national Red Cross associations with several objectives are preferable to a number of associations each with one specific aim: the small associations, lacking in co-ordination, are restricted both by their want of resources and because the very aim of the association produces only inadequate and incomplete results. On the other hand, a large association can better attend to several matters simultaneously and better deal with each. The Red Cross Committees should therefore extend their good work, from their own resources, for the benefit of families of soldiers killed or wounded. They should see it as a sacred duty to provide for the needs of employees in their service and to guarantee a subsidy to their families in the event of sickness or death in the discharge of their functions.

Thanks to these advantages, the employees of the societies, during war and epidemics, need have no fear in carrying out their work with that equanimity and complete dedication which their type of service demands. The large national associations with their unlimited sections and their ladies committees may not only strengthen the various active sections but may also, when hostilities break out, enlist the help of other special societies (First Aiders, Rescuers, all the religious orders, veterans, fire-brigades, students and so forth), each of which, although having a specific objective of its own in time of peace, will rally in wartime to the white flag with the purple cross, all joining together under a single leadership, that of the national relief society authorized by the Minister of War and acting in the spirit of international humanity and known today by the name Red Cross.

### **The Paris Commune in 1871**

On 26 May the *gare de Lyon* was set ablaze and in the evening the barricades of the Boulevards Voltaire, Philippe-Auguste and Charonne were taken, like those which protected the avenues of the Bastille where the bodies of the federal forces killed in combat were piled up.

It was probably at the very moment when we were going along the Rue Turbigo to visit an ambulance in desperate straits that the

following incident related by an English medical student—an impartial witness who was in an ambulance at Château d'Eau—occurred. He saw a troop of women armed with Snider rifles advancing at the double and firing, to shouts of "*Vive la Commune*". "These amazons were admirable shots", he said: "there were many girls among them who no doubt should have been destined to better things than shooting men. They fought like fiends and I was horrified to see fifty-two of them shot after they had been surrounded and disarmed by the troops. I saw about sixty men shot in the same place together with the women. One incident I saw overwhelmed me completely. Whilst Paris was burning in the night, the canons roaring and muskets crackling, one poor woman was struggling in a cart and weeping bitterly. I offered her a glass of wine and a piece of bread. She refused, saying: "For what little time I have to live it is not worth the trouble". A great rumpus followed on our side of the barricade and I saw the poor woman seized by four soldiers who stripped her of her clothing. I heard the commanding officer interrogate the woman: "You killed some of my men!" The woman laughed sarcastically and replied: "May God punish me for not having killed more! I had two sons at Issy (The Fort of Issy), they were both killed, and two at Neuilly who met the same fate. My husband died on this barricade and now do with me as you wish". I heard no more; I crawled away but not soon enough not to hear the order "Fire!" which indicated that all was over..."

...At Satory brutality towards the prisoners was inconceivable. Bread, water and blows was their lot in the stifling hothouse and the guards even went so far as to prevent them from moving. The Belgian correspondant of the *Echo du Parlement* on 27 May said: "This morning I visited the Satory camp where there are 2,500 male and female prisoners thrown together. They are in the courtyard of the Artillery, in the open air, bareheaded and lying in the mud; the walls of the courtyard are crenelated and the guns are trained on the prisoners. Yesterday, there was a riot and 300 were shot; 57 escaped but 38 were recaptured. Nothing is more disgusting than to see these people. Their faces are incredible and their cynicism

## THE "MEMOIRES" OF HENRY DUNANT

revolting". There is certainly nothing surprising in the fact that people who have to lie in the mud in the open air, after a long march in the dust, mostly chained together, should be a sorry sight...

\*

*In these Mémoires, passionate in tone and of such human interest, a man reveals himself to the full. They must therefore be accepted as a testimony to a fate which Professor Gagnebin compares rightly to that of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Like him, he points out, "Dunant was persecuted, and like him he oddly magnified the importance and extent of that persecution". In this respect one passage in the book is significant, when the author writes: "I have always considered that the whole of Europe and its people were indebted to me because of the Red Cross and the Convention". So Dunant, who was given to prophesying,<sup>1</sup> he who had predicted a future fraught with threats, felt frustrated because he was forgotten. Worse still, the Red Cross movement of which he was, to use his own words, "the initiator", developed without making any calls on him.*

*However, the Swiss Federal Council in 1897 awarded him the Binet Prize, and four years later he received the first Nobel Peace Prize. From 1900 onwards Henry Dunant seemed appeased, but continued meditating on mankind and the future in his final notes. He had become a legendary figure and the legend continues growing even today.*

J.-G. L.

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<sup>1</sup> For more on Dunant and the Red Cross, and this particular aspect of the personality of the author of *Souvenir de Solferino*, see the book by Willy Heudtlass entitled *Henry Dunant* published in Germany by W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, 1962.

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## **Twenty-third award of the Florence Nightingale Medal**

GENEVA, MAY 12, 1971

*Circular No. 482*

*To the Central Committees of National Red Cross  
Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In its Circular No. 479 of August 23, 1970, the International Committee of the Red Cross had the honour to invite the Central Committees of National Societies to send in the names of nurses and voluntary aids whom they judged qualified to receive the Florence Nightingale Medal. This invitation, which quoted Article 1 of the Regulations, was accompanied by questionnaires bearing various headings for the candidatures.

The first object of this Medal is to honour nurses and voluntary aids who have distinguished themselves exceptionally by their devotion to sick or wounded in the difficult and perilous situations which often prevail in times of war or public disasters. The Regulations also provide that a maximum number of 36 medals shall be awarded every two years and that the candidates' names must reach the International Committee of the Red Cross before March 1 of the year in which the distribution takes place.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

In accordance with these Regulations, the International Committee, after a careful study of the 45 files submitted by 25 National Societies, has the pleasure of announcing that for the Twenty-third Distribution the Medal has been awarded to the following nurses and voluntary aids <sup>1</sup>:

### AUSTRALIA

1. *Group Officer Betty Bristow Docker*, Certified Nurse, Tutor Sister. Director of RAAF Nursing Services.
2. *Matron Constance Amy Fall*, Graduate Nurse, Chairman, Red Cross Youth, New South Wales Division of the Australian Red Cross Society. Member of Divisional Council and Executive Committee.

### CANADA

3. *Miss Evelyn Agnes Pepper*, Professional Nurse; Former Nursing Consultant, Emergency Health Services Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

4. *Madame Marie Hajkova*, infirmière volontaire de la Croix-Rouge tchécoslovaque. Infirmière à l'Hospice des vieillards " Saint-Thomas " à Prague.

### EL SALVADOR

5. *Sor Luz Isabel Cueva Santana*, Enfermera diplomada. Directora Fundadora del Hospital " La Divina Providencia ".

### FINLAND

6. *Miss Rita Birgitta Berggren*, Graduate Nurse, Public Health Nurse and Midwife. Matron of the Finnish Red Cross Outakoski Cottage Hospital.

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<sup>1</sup> Since the designation, qualifications and duties of nursing personnel do not always have an exact equivalent in the various languages, it seemed to be preferable to leave them as in the original text.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

### GERMANY (DEM. REP.)

7. *Frau Marta Strasser*, Freiwillige Rotkreuzhelferin.

### GREAT BRITAIN

8. *Miss Gwyneth Ceris Jones*, S.R.N., Sister Tutor; Former Chief Nursing Officer of the British Red Cross Society.
9. *Miss Marjorie Houghton*, M.B.E., A.R.R.C., S.R.N., Midwife, Headquarters Field Officer with the British Honduras Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

### GREECE

10. *Madame Aristea Papadatou*, auxiliaire-volontaire. Ancienne Inspectrice générale du Corps des Infirmières.
11. *Madame Olinga Fikiori*, auxiliaire volontaire. Ancienne Inspectrice générale du Corps des Infirmières.

### JAPAN

12. *Miss Otome Mori*, Graduate Nurse; Matron of the Takatsuki Red Cross Hospital.
13. *Miss Matsue Kobayashi*, Graduate Nurse; Former Matron of the Himeji Red Cross Hospital.
14. *Miss Soyo Kurimoto*, Graduate Nurse; Nurse of the Toshima Hospital for Internal Disease. Former Matron of the National Hikarinosono Sanatorium.

### KOREA (REPUBLIC)

15. *Mrs. Oak Soon Hong*, Graduate Nurse; Head of Nursing School, Kyung Hee University, Seoul.
16. *Miss Shin Young Hong*, Graduate Nurse; Dean of the College of Nursing, Yon Sei University, Seoul.

### MEXICO

17. *Señora Dolores Campos de Estrada*, Enfermera diplomada; Coordinadora de los Servicios del Personal Voluntario del Comité Central de Damas de la Cruz Roja Mexicana.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

MONGOLIA

18. *Mrs. Batin Dulma*, Graduate Nurse; Senior Nurse, Maternity Home, Ulan Bator.
19. *Mrs. Dambin Norovdava*, Graduate Nurse; Surgical Nurse, First clinic, Department of Traumatology and Orthopaedy, Ulan Bator.

NORWAY

20. *Miss Helga Dagsland*, Graduate Nurse. Assistant Director, The Advanced School of Nursing Education; President of the Norwegian Nurses' Association.
21. *Miss Elsa Caroline Semmelmann*, Graduate Nurse; Former Principal of Finnmark School for Nurses, Hammerfest.

PAKISTAN

22. *Miss Safdari Beg, T.Q.A.*, Graduate Nurse; Director of Armed Forces Nursing Service (Colonel)

PHILIPPINES

23. *Miss Annie Sand*, Graduate Nurse; Nursing Consultant, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Manila.
24. *Miss A. Rabina Teodorica*, Graduate Nurse; Chapter Administrator, Philippine National Red Cross, Batangas City.

SOUTH AFRICA

25. *Miss Doreen Henrietta Radloff*, Graduate Nurse; Midwife; Sister Tutor; Organizing Secretary, South African Nursing Association, Pretoria.

SWEDEN

26. *Miss Majsa Andrell*, Graduate Nurse; Head of Section of the National Swedish Board of Health and Welfare.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

U.S.S.R.

27. *Madame Maria Zakharovna Chtcherbatchenko*, auxiliaire-volontaire; Instructrice sanitaire.
28. *Madame Zinaïda Ivanovna Smirnova*, auxiliaire-volontaire; Avocate.
29. *Madame Matliuba Ichankhojaeva*, Infirmière diplômée; Infirmière à la polyclinique pédiatrique de Tachkent.

YUGOSLAVIA

30. † *Mademoiselle Dobrila Petronijević*, infirmière volontaire de la Croix-Rouge.
31. † *Mademoiselle Darinka Nestorović*, infirmière volontaire de la Croix-Rouge.
32. † *Madame Joveva Ivanka Karadjozova*, infirmière diplômée.
33. † *Mademoiselle Milesa Stanojlović*, auxiliaire volontaire de la Croix-Rouge.
34. *Infirmière Razija Ajanović*, infirmière diplômée; Collaboratrice pour la protection de la mère et de l'enfant dans l'Institut pour la protection sanitaire de la République socialiste de Bosnie et d'Herzégovine.
35. *Mademoiselle Slavijanka Vlahčeva*, infirmière diplômée.

The medals and diplomas, accompanied in each case by a photogravure reproduction of the portrait of Florence Nightingale, will be sent as quickly as possible to the Central Committees. The International Committee of the Red Cross would like to receive acknowledgments of their receipt in due course.

The Committee would be grateful if the Medals could be presented in the course of this year and requests the Central Committees to give the ceremony a character of solemnity as the founders of this distinction desired. It would be pleased to publish in the *International Review of the Red Cross* an account—if possible



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

with photographs—of the ceremony organized in this connection. It requests National Societies to send it the necessary material for such publication not later than the end of February 1972.

The International Committee wishes also to call to mind that, in order to be able to assess the merits of candidates, it can only base itself upon reports submitted to it by the National Societies. These reports must therefore be as explicit as possible.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

**Marcel A. Naville, *President***

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*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Indonesia**

From 27 January to 25 February 1971 Dr. Roland Marti, chief medical officer of the ICRC, and Mr. Bernard Daniel, delegate, paid a series of visits to detention centres in Indonesia.

They went first to the island of Buru, in the Southern Moluccas, where political detainees are being held, grouped in thirteen agricultural units along the River Apu<sup>1</sup>. They were able, for the moment, to see three of the units. They talked in private with detainees of their choice, and their reports have, in accordance with established practice, been transmitted to the detaining authorities.

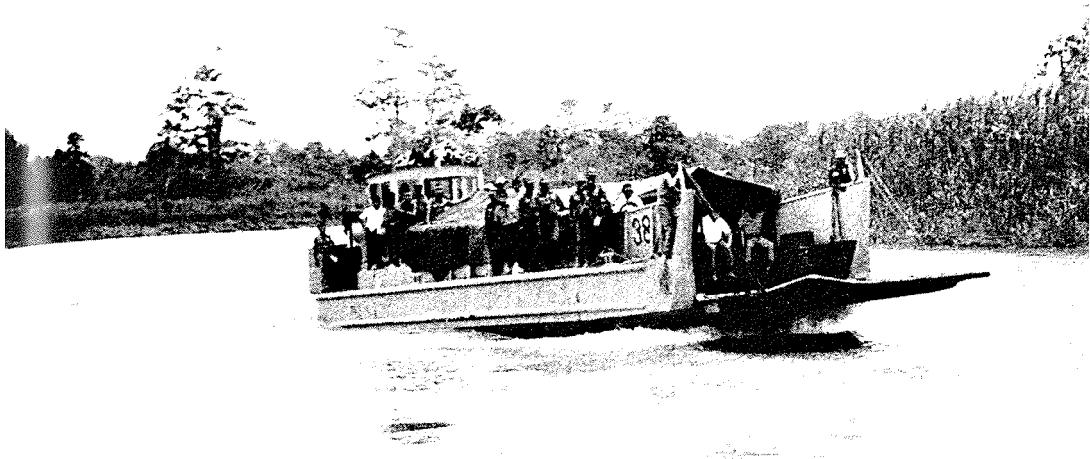
The delegates also visited, on 22 February, the prison at Denpasar on the island of Bali and, on 24 and 25 February, the prisons at Jogjakarta and Semarang in Java. We remind our readers that the ICRC had previously undertaken a series of visits in Indonesia, in June 1970.

**Malaysia**

On 26 and 27 March 1971, Dr Roland Marti, chief medical officer of the ICRC, and Mr. Bernard Daniel, delegate, visited two places of detention in Malaysia. They were accompanied by the Tunku Tan Sri Mohamed, Chairman of the National Red Cross Society, and by representatives of the local branch of the Malaysian Red Cross.

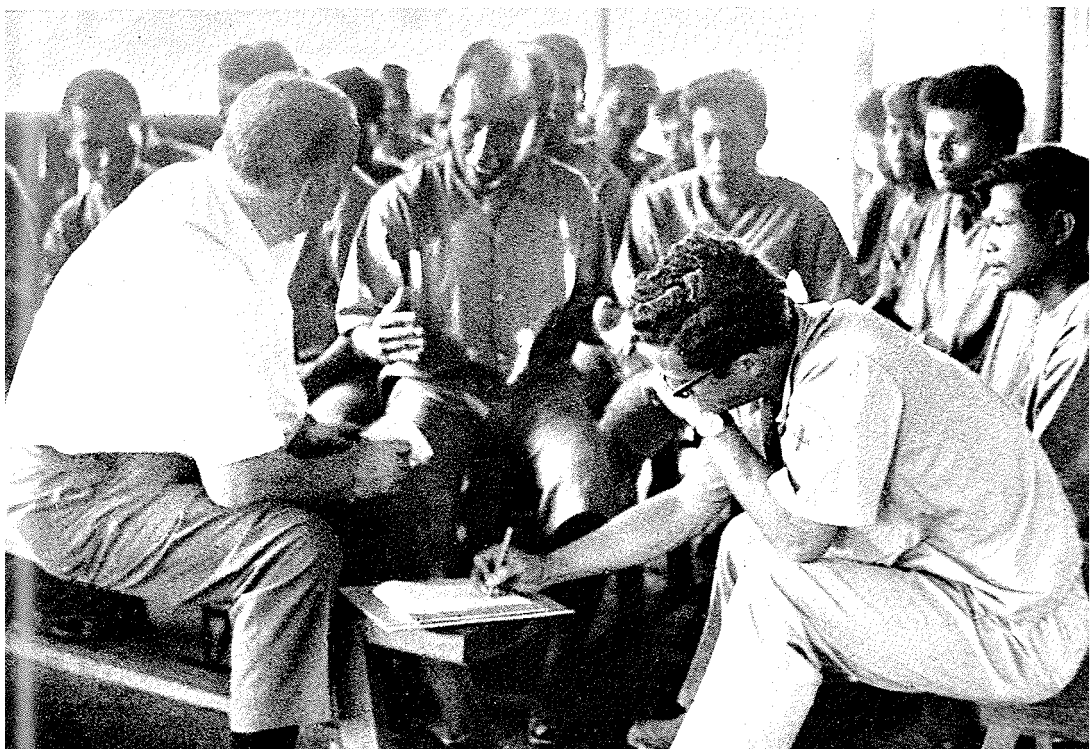
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<sup>1</sup> *Plate*



**Buru Island, Indonesia:** Accompanied by representatives of the authorities, the ICRC delegates go up the River Apu to visit political detainees.

The ICRC delegates (left, Dr. Marti, right, Mr. Daniel) interviewing detainees.





Malawi: The ICRC delegate, Mr. Santschy (centre) with students at the Dowa Training Centre.

Laos: Nong Deng, Borikthane province; ICRC delegate Mr. Blatter (centre) distributing relief supplies to refugees.



They went to the rehabilitation centres of Batu Gajah (Perak State) and Jerjak Island (Penang State). They saw there 190 and 861 detainees respectively and talked without witnesses with a number of detainees of their choice. The reports on these visits, the first to be carried out by the ICRC in Malaysia, have been sent to the detaining authorities.

## Laos

On 2 and 4 March 1971, the ICRC delegate distributed relief supplies—blankets, cooking utensils and food—to some 1,650 displaced persons near Paksane. Medicaments and other supplies were left with the Paksane authorities and the Catholic Mission for the benefit of any further refugees. The distribution was effected in the presence of the provincial governor, the president of the local Red Cross branch and representatives of the Catholic Mission and of the Asian Christian Service.

Relief supplies were also distributed in March in the province of Borikhane.<sup>1</sup>

## Republic of Vietnam

In the course of the first three months of 1971, ICRC delegates in the Republic of Vietnam visited ten places of detention. These included the interrogation centres at Pleiku and Saigon, the collecting centres of Hoi-An and Nui Dât, the correctional institutions at Tân-An, Danang and Quang-Ngai and the detention centre at Danang. They also saw at the Con-Son penitentiary prisoners of war held for common law offences committed during their captivity. Finally, they visited the American Military Hospital at Chu-Lai.

## Rhodesia

From 30 March to 9 April 1971, Mr. G. Hoffmann, ICRC Delegate-General for Africa, accompanied by Dr. E. Leuthold,

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate*

doctor-delegate, carried out a series of visits to places of detention in Rhodesia.

Over a hundred detainees who had not been convicted were visited in five prisons and one internment camp. The ICRC delegates enquired into detention conditions and talked with prisoners without witnesses. They also gave them games and sports equipment. The ICRC report is sent to the detaining authorities.

## **Mexico**

On 21 March 1971, Mr. E. Leemann, delegate, left Geneva for a two-month mission that was to take him to Mexico, and then to Nicaragua and Panama.

In Mexico, where he stayed until 31 March, Mr. Leemann saw political men and women detainees held in the "Centro de reclusión y rehabilitación femenina" and the "Santa Marta Acatitla" prison. He enquired into detention conditions and spoke without witnesses with detainees of his own choice. His report is sent to the detaining authorities.

The ICRC had already visited places of detention in Mexico in November 1969.

## **Near East**

*Repatriation of two wounded prisoners.*—On 28 March 1971, a wounded Israeli prisoner of war and a wounded United Arab Republic prisoner of war were repatriated under ICRC auspices, consistent with Article 109 of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949.

## **Israel and the occupied territories**

*Visits to places of detention.*—The thirteenth series of visits to prisons in Israel and the occupied territories was carried out by ICRC delegates between 7 December 1970 and 11 February 1971. They went to 13 prisons and saw over 3,200 detainees.

During these visits and those mentioned below, the delegates enquired into detention conditions and talked in private with the

detainees of their own choice. The reports on these visits are delivered to the Detaining Power.

*Visits to prisoners of war.*—On 29 March 1971, the ICRC delegates visited the Arab prisoners of war in the Sarafand Military Camp prison: 71 from the United Arab Republic, 39 Syrians and 1 Jordanian. The delegates enquired into detention conditions and talked in private with prisoners of their choice. On 31 March, they also visited a wounded Syrian prisoner of war in hospital.

On 19 April 1971, ICRC delegates again visited all Arab prisoners of war held in the Sarafand Military Camp prison. These number at present 112 men, of whom 72 are from the United Arab Republic, 39 are Syrians and one is a Jordanian. In addition, on 21 April, they visited a wounded Syrian prisoner of war in hospital.

*Repatriation of two fishermen to Lebanon.*—On 15 March, ICRC delegates went to Roshanikra to arrange the repatriation of two fisherman of Palestinian origin but resident in the Lebanon. They had been taken into custody by Israeli naval forces towards the end of 1970.

## **Jordan**

The delegates of the ICRC in Jordan visited on 1 and 25 March 1971 a camp that had been recently set up by the Jordanian authorities near the Allenby Bridge for persons expelled by the Israeli authorities.

## **Lebanon**

The delegate of the ICRC in the Lebanon visited, on 14 April 1971, two Israeli civilians held in Tyre prison.

## **United Arab Republic**

Delegates of the ICRC visited, on 12 April 1971, nine Israeli prisoners of war held in the Abassieh military prison and, on 13 April, two other Israeli prisoners of war who had been wounded and were in a Cairo hospital.

**Syria**

*Distribution of relief.*—On 3 April 1971, the ICRC delegate in Syria was present at a distribution of 564 tons of flour donated by the Swiss Government. Of this, 270 tons were given to 27,000 displaced persons from Golan in the Dera'a region. The remainder was distributed to about 100,000 displaced persons in the Damascus area.

*Visit to prisoners of war.*—The three Israeli prisoners of war in Syrian hands received the visit of the ICRC delegate on 19 April 1971.

**Yemen Arab Republic**

The ICRC artificial limb workshop at Sana'a under Mr. J. C. Gehrels, prosthesis expert, and Mr. J.-D. Ducret, physiotherapist, continued operations.<sup>1</sup>

In January and February 1971, 16 persons began training before being equipped with their artificial limbs (13 legs and 3 arms). In addition, 12 leg amputees, two of whom have two prostheses, started walking exercises, and 23 others were fitted with their final artificial limbs.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, Oct. 1970.



*IN GENEVA***Death of Dr. Hans Meuli, Honorary Member of the ICRC**

In our last issue we had regretfully to inform our readers of the death of Mr. Martin Bodmer. Now it is the death on 23 April 1971 of Dr. Hans Meuli, another honorary member, which we have the painful duty of announcing.

When Dr. Meuli retired last December from the ICRC, we outlined the important work he carried out within the institution, and the active part he had played since his election in 1961, particularly during the last few years, in the International Committee's work. He also contributed on a number of occasions to our publication.

At the funeral service on 28 April in Berne Cathedral, Mr. A. Naville emphasized how deeply Dr. Meuli's loss was felt by the Committee. He spoke of Dr. Meuli's warm personality, his attachment to the humanitarian ideal, his keen sense of duty towards others, the enthusiasm which he communicated for a noble cause as proved by his practice of medicine, and his always heeded advice within the councils of the Red Cross.

Mr. Naville conveyed to Dr. Meuli's family the sympathy of the International Committee which will keep a lasting remembrance of its departed member. He concluded by recalling Dr. Meuli's courage over the last few months when he knew that his time was nigh.

"He welcomed each day, grateful that it was granted to him to think and act and, until very recently, faithful to an inner sense of discipline, steadfastly attended the meetings of our Presidential Council each week. While his strength allowed him, he continued to serve a cause which, as it were, had taken root and had blossomed in his heart. We pay tribute, with a feeling of gratitude and respect, to the loyalty and purity of which he set an example throughout his life."

**A donation from the EEC**

The European Economic Community (EEC) has donated to the ICRC for the current year 7,000 tons of cereal products (maize, wheat, barley, oats and millet) to a value of 6 million Swiss francs (including freight and handling costs). After milling, they will produce about 4,200 tons of flour or semolina. This gift will be utilized by the ICRC to provide food aid for various relief actions.

In addition, the EEC has given the ICRC 115 tons of powdered milk which was unloaded at the Syrian port of Lattakia. The milk is to be forwarded to Damascus.

**ICRC Relief Action**

The ICRC Relief Service despatched several consignments recently: a mobile clinic worth 30,000 francs was donated to the Ecuadorean Red Cross, and one ton of powdered milk was handed over to the Trinidad and Tobago National Society.

Medicaments have been despatched to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the wounded of the " Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile " (G.R.A.E.).

Four consignments of medicaments to a value of 100,000 francs have also been sent by the ICRC to the " Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea " (G.R.U.N.K.) in Peking.

## DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

*On 26 August 1970 the International Committee addressed to National Societies a letter drawing attention to the importance of constantly expanding the dissemination of knowledge concerning the Geneva Conventions<sup>1</sup>. Subsequently, in January of the present year, the International Committee reverted to the matter in a further letter, which contained a summary of the replies received from various National Societies.*

*It may, we believe, be of interest to our readers to take note of the two communications. Next month, we shall publish the text of a more recent letter which the ICRC has just sent to National Societies concerning a specific aspect of the dissemination of the Conventions, namely, the teaching of international humanitarian law in universities (Ed.).*

Geneva, 26 August 1970.

The last two International Conferences of the Red Cross passed resolutions underlining the need to step up the dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions and they invited all National Societies actively to co-operate. Many have in fact taken action to that effect, either alone or in co-operation with their governments.

The ICRC appreciates their efforts. As it was responsible in 1970 for World Red Cross Day, it supplied you with copious documentary material in this field, since the chosen theme, "Protect Man; Thwart War", was directly inspired by the spirit and the letter of the Conventions.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review of the Red Cross*, April 1968.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

At a meeting at the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva in June 1970 the Heads of Information Services of 22 National Societies discussed dissemination of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions and on the Red Cross principles, and they recommended the organizing of a worldwide campaign. That recommendation is fully in keeping with the International Committee's own concern and it corresponds to the needs of the hour, for in the face of increasing violence, it is important to make extra effort to disseminate in all circles, particularly among youth, these fundamental data.

Anxious to comply with the foregoing recommendations, the ICRC today wishes to remind National Societies of the information material it can make available to them in support of their campaigns to disseminate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions.

### AVAILABLE MATERIAL

#### I. For schools

a) *Primary*.—The school textbook *The Red Cross and My Country* and the corresponding *Teacher's Manual* are available in English and French versions for Africa and for Asia. In addition, the Manual has been translated into eleven other languages, including Chinese, Sinhalese and Korean. A new version, in Spanish, mainly for Latin America, is also now available.

A translation into Arabic is being prepared.

b) *Secondary*.—There are two books which are suited to secondary school.

One, the 14-page booklet *The Geneva Conventions*, is a summary for the armed forces and the public; it is available in French, English, Spanish, German and Arabic. The other is an illustrated booklet, *The Geneva Conventions*, prepared jointly by the ICRC and the League; it may be obtained in French, English or Spanish (66 pages).

c) *University*.—The *Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions* by Henri Coursier (102 pages), available in French, English, Spanish and German.

## II. For the Army

a) *Officers*.—The summary mentioned above (b), and also the *Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions* ((c) above).

b) *Other ranks*.—Our *Soldier's Manual* is available in French, English, Spanish and Arabic.

We would also remind you that for the 8 May 1970 celebration we prepared a new series of 20 colour slides illustrating the main rules of the "Conventions". These are particularly well suited to teaching in schools or in the armed forces.

We hope that this reminder of the documentary material will be useful to you and will enable you, if you have not already done so, to undertake a campaign in your country to make the Conventions widely known and, if need be, to have them translated into national languages.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY EXPERIENCE

Together with these suggestions, we would submit a request. We should be interested to know what experience National Societies have acquired in this particular field. We therefore venture to submit the following questions:

- 1) What action has been undertaken or is planned by your Society for the dissemination in your country of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions, independently of what the government is doing?
- 2) What suggestions can you make for the organization of a world-wide campaign as recommended by the Heads of National Society Information Services?

It is indeed our desire to take into account as much as possible the wishes of National Societies and to benefit from their advice and experience.

We intend publishing a report on the replies we receive to the foregoing questions, in order that the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun throughout the world may perceive more clearly the possibilities of disseminating knowledge on the Con-

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

ventions and the experience of other National Societies which may serve as an example.

By endeavouring to spread the ideal of humanity and conciliation which is the basis of the Geneva Conventions, the Red Cross is acting in conformity with its mission of peace.

\* \* \*

Geneva, January 1971.

To our circular of 26th August 1970 concerning the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and Red Cross principles, we have received interesting and detailed replies to our three questions on:

- action already undertaken by National Societies;
- their projects in this field;
- their suggestions.

Our thanks go to the 26 Societies which have so far thus contributed, and at this stage we think it would be useful if we conveyed to all National Societies the gist of the information sent in. For that purpose, we enclose herewith a summary of each reply received.

It will be noticed, from a perusal thereof, that the work of diffusion has been centred mainly on reaching:

- various sections of National Societies;
- armed forces;
- civil defence organizations;
- medical and nursing associations;
- youth in general;
- schools, particularly at the secondary level;
- universities;
- the population as a whole through mass media.

The result of this campaign is already discernible, in that many requests and orders for documentary material are reaching us not only from National Societies but also direct from some army staffs which wish to have large stocks of the summary of the

Conventions and of the "Soldier's Manual". The printing of the Manual has now been completed in the four languages already mentioned.

We would remind you that both this manual and the school textbook "The Red Cross and My Country" may be reproduced as published or with any adaptation deemed necessary. We earnestly request that whenever these manuals are used in this way acknowledgement be given to the ICRC and the dummy be submitted to us before printing. On the other hand, no copyright will be claimed.

We would also like to draw your attention to some of our ideas on certain of the suggestions sent in.

## SUGGESTIONS

### 1. Inducing governments to take action

We share the opinion of those National Societies which would like to see governments take more effective action to disseminate the Geneva Conventions. A reminder of this requirement is contained in the resolutions of international conferences of the Red Cross at which States parties to the Geneva Conventions were represented.

In this respect the very pressing memorandum sent by the ICRC on 21 November 1966 to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions will be remembered. That document was based on Resolution XXI of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. Unfortunately it did not produce any general response from governments; only a few of them took any positive action in the manner desired.

Again, on 15 June 1970, the International Committee sent the Latin American States a memorandum requesting their support in the work of dissemination which, in agreement with the National Societies of those countries, we are about to undertake, notably by introducing our school textbook and the "Soldier's Manual". We have already observed very favourable reactions and hope for some tangible results.

Participants in the meeting of Heads of National Societies' Information Services in June 1970, thought it was no longer

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

possible to rely only on the goodwill of governments, but that National Societies had to assume responsibility in that field. National Societies, therefore, should take initiative appropriate to national needs, not omitting, of course, to take every opportunity of reminding the authorities in their countries of their treaty obligations. We must not overlook the fact that lobbying the authorities is precisely one of the tasks incumbent on the leaders of National Red Cross Societies.

More and more the tendency is for National Societies to take the initiative in this field themselves; this was confirmed by the adoption of an interesting resolution by the 9th Inter-American Red Cross Conference in Managua.<sup>1</sup>

### **2. Joint action at the regional level**

This suggestion dovetails in with one of the recommendations made at the meeting of Heads of Information and we do think that advantage should be taken of the links between two or more countries, especially of linguistic and cultural ties, in order to draw up joint programmes for publications, radio and TV broadcasts and films.

### **3. Development of press and information services**

Competent and well equipped information services are, indeed, essential to Red Cross development. They ensure constant liaison with the press, radio and television organizations which consult them on any events in which the Red Cross intervenes. They not only inform; they may correct wrong information published in the press.

One of the first steps to the organization of an Information Service is the appointment of an official for the communication to provincial or district sections of National Society news, for the forwarding to them of circulars of general interest issued by the League or the ICRC, and various reviews published by the Red Cross. It sometimes happens that circulation of news to provincial sections is neglected.

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, February 1971.



Incidentally, the League and the ICRC favour periodical meetings, on a regional or worldwide scale, of officials responsible for these services. A recommendation to that effect was expressed, moreover, by the Heads of Information meeting in Geneva in June 1970. The advantages to be derived from such meetings for the co-ordination of information and the development of the Red Cross movement in the world can hardly be over-estimated.

#### **4. Dynamic and imaginative use of mass media**

The ICRC should take advantage of every possibility in this field. We believe, however, that that suggestion may also be put into effect by National Societies, for it is they who are best placed to intervene in their own countries. In addition, they, better than anyone, know not only what to say to the population, but also how to say it. They can more easily find the appropriate words, the comparisons, the concrete examples and the striking pictures likely to influence the circles for which they are intended.

We know that many National Societies are already using their country's mass media. We, for our part, shall endeavour to support them whenever this is desirable. Furthermore, this year we shall try to give new suggestions to National Societies.

To conclude this first report we would invite once again those National Societies which have not yet responded to do so in the next few weeks, for with the escalating violence in the world it is more than necessary for National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies to constantly reaffirm in each country the basic and permanent principles of our movement.

\*

#### **ANNEX**

##### **Review of replies received from National Societies to our circular of 26 August 1970**

*(in chronological order, to the end of January 1971)*

##### **1. Italy:**

— ordered documentary material with a view to stepping up diffusion.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

### *Projects :*

- distribution in schools of a manual containing the Conventions and the humanitarian principles;
- distribution of similar manuals during Red Cross Week;
- distribution of 1971 calendars containing news of international Red Cross activities.

### *Suggestions :*

- that ICRC exert the necessary pressure on States signatory to the Conventions and on National Societies for the respect of the Conventions.

## **2. Australia :**

### *Activities :*

- has adapted “ The Red Cross and My Country ” for Papua/New Guinea;
- has supplied the armed forces with documentary material;
- makes available to the armed forces instructors to give lectures on the Geneva Conventions.

### *Projects :*

- preparation, in co-operation with the Army, of a film on the Conventions;
- conferences in schools by “ commissioners ”, illustrated by films.

### *Suggestions :*

- urge Governments parties to the Conventions to do more for their dissemination.

## **3. France :**

### *Activities :*

- organises conferences for the armed forces;
- introduction into secondary schools, through the Ministry of Education, of a course on the Conventions as an optional subject;
- supplies documentary material to teachers, the Institut Pédagogique and to nursing colleges;
- organises courses on the Geneva Conventions for first-aiders;
- many publications on the Conventions, including an offprint of “ Vie et Bonté ”;
- theses on the Red Cross and the Conventions in university faculties;

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

- has sent us a list of the publications, in French, on the Red Cross and the Conventions, available to the public.

### *Suggestions :*

- suggests bringing the value of the Conventions up to date;
- would be interested in receiving “The Red Cross and My Country”.

#### **4. Portugal:**

- ordered the documentary material mentioned in our circular.

#### **5. South Africa:**

##### *Activities :*

- has launched an intensive campaign in high schools;
- has published for that purpose, in both official languages, an illustrated pamphlet, in simple language, on the history and essential provisions of the Conventions;
- has sent this pamphlet, with the agreement of the authorities, to all secondary schools, requesting the principals to use them in history or social science courses.

#### **6. Peru:**

- request for documentary material.

#### **7. Austria:**

##### *Activities :*

##### *a) by adults :*

- lectures on the Conventions in the Red Cross Training Courses;
- space and time given to the Conventions in the press and on television on World Red Cross Day;
- lessons in schools.

##### *b) by the Junior Red Cross :*

- distribution in schools of a booklet on the Conventions;
- sales of 6,000 booklets on the Conventions and distribution to secondary schools;
- conferences and films for the “Civil Servants’ Day”;
- introduction of a course on the Conventions in all final year classes;
- dissemination among the armed forces on the basis of the booklet for youth.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

### *Suggestions :*

- the ICRC should produce a more topical film.

## **8. India:**

### *Activities :*

- wide publicity to the 8 May theme in 1970;
- special efforts to reach youth;
- intense dissemination with participation by 500 branches;
- many articles in the Red Cross reviews and the press in all the country's languages;
- lectures and courses to army officers and the police;
- the ICRC's " Course of Five Lessons " was distributed to Red Cross branches and to the Ministries of Health and Education; the latter forwarded it to all State Governments and the universities so they may examine the possibility of including the study of the Conventions in the primary and secondary schools and university programmes. Some universities have already included the study of the Conventions in their curricula;
- the Government, through the Society's efforts, has taken the following steps:
- publication and wide circulation of the Conventions and related documents, as well as of a pamphlet entitled " Notes on the Geneva Conventions 1949 ";
- publication by the army of a summary of the Conventions for defence personnel;
- a similar summary has been published and pasted in the pay book of all armed forces personnel;
- instruction in the defence services, nursing colleges and for chaplains etc.;
- special instruction for Indian contingents of the U.N. armed forces;
- the Third Convention is the subject of special study by the Army Medical Corps;
- the Fourth Convention will be taught to the Indian Administrative Service Personnel and Indian Police Probationers.

### *Suggestions :*

- joint action by Red Cross and Governments in a world-wide dissemination campaign.

## **9. Netherlands:**

- request for documentary material.

*Activities :*

- detailed enumeration of its information material;
- an illustrated booklet entitled “ The Geneva Conventions ” (78 pages) distributed to all public services, Red Cross branches, libraries, universities and to various other persons;
- a 24-page booklet on the principles of international humanitarian law (based on Pictet): distributed to 1000 recipients including Ministries, Senators, Members of Parliament, political parties, newspapers, radio, television, schools, libraries, trade unions, associations, churches, etc.;
- a booklet for the general public on the Conventions and the Red Cross movement (43 pages);
- an illustrated 50-page booklet “ At Home in the Red Cross ”, especially for members and first-aiders;
- a booklet “ Origin and Development of the Red Cross in general and of the Netherlands Red Cross in particular ”—under revision; large numbers being printed in three languages;
- a manual for teachers of hygiene: a compendium of four publications on the Geneva Conventions;
- a booklet on the Conventions published jointly with the Ministries of Social Affairs and of Health (widely circulated);
- school books and programmes drawn up in co-operation with the Utrecht University Institute of Pedagogy;
- numerous activities by the Press and Information Service.

*Projects :*

- several study projects for the army, secondary schools, volunteer workers and the Civil Defence.

*Suggestions :* Intensification of dissemination:

- by adapting efforts to places and customs;
- by encouraging countries with geographic, linguistic, cultural, social or other ties, to co-operate in joint action;
- by developing information services.

**10. Chile:**

*Activities :*

- compulsory course on the Conventions for members of the Red Cross;
- courses in military institutes and to the medical professions.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

### *Suggestions :*

- ask Governments to support a world-wide campaign to reach both State services and private firms.

### **11. Philippines:**

- request for documentary material.

#### *Activities :*

- lectures on the Conventions in the Red Cross training courses;
- time given to important provisions of the Conventions in the weekly Red Cross radio programme;
- periodical articles in the main newspaper;
- action in service schools, officer cadet schools and the military academy;
- has proposed course in universities to the Government.

#### *Suggestions :* recommends to the ICRC

- a world-wide campaign;
- help to the poorer Societies with the provision of information material;
- to take the initiative to promote the Red Cross through the imaginative use of mass media.

### **12. Switzerland:**

- desires to organise dissemination in schools (secondary);

### **13. Sweden:**

- ordered documentary material;

### **14. Uruguay:**

- ordered documentary material;

### **15. Indonesia:**

- ordered documentary material;

### **16. Ireland:**

- ordered documentary material;

#### *Activities :*

- dissemination in post primary schools of a summary of the Conventions.

**17. New Zealand:**

- ordered documentary material;

*Activities :*

- has distributed the new series of colour slides throughout all sections;
- action to reach the armed forces;
- dissemination by press and radio.

**18. Denmark:**

*Activities :*

- production of a series of 29 cartoon strips with 144 pictures (plus text) and the history of the Red Cross and the Conventions;
- these pictures will be reproduced in a magazine for children of and over 12 years of age;
- they will be published in various Danish newspapers to reach adults;
- offers to make them available to other National Societies;
- issue for universities of three publications on the Conventions.

**19. Japan:**

- ordered documentary material;

*Activities :*

- organised an inter-Asiatic Junior Red Cross seminar;
- approach to schoolmasters (see article in International Review of the Red Cross, December 1961);

*Project :*

- intends promoting study of the Geneva Conventions in earnest in the next school year.

**20. Greece**

*Activities :*

- following conversations with the ICRC, the latter provided this National Society with documentary material enabling it to publish a manual on the Conventions (10,000 copies) for youth;
- publication in the Junior Red Cross journal (circulation 285,000, published ten months of the year) of the history of the Red Cross in the form of cartoon strips.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

### 21. Norway:

*Activities:* Instruction given:

- to the armed forces medical corps recruits;
- pupils of the Norwegian schools of nursing, the material being provided by the Norwegian Red Cross;
- courses on the Conventions included in primary school curricula;
- courses given by the Red Cross to Junior Red Cross; members of the Juniors have been invited to reply to the question "What do you know about the Red Cross?" by 8 May 1971.

*Projects:*

- in view of the shortcomings in the public's knowledge of the Conventions, the Society has decided upon a campaign in 1971.

### 22. United Kingdom:

*Activities:*

- 8,000 copies of the Summary of the Conventions sold to members;
- courses for adults and young people at the National Training Centre include the study of the Conventions;
- the Conventions feature in the introductory course given to new Red Cross members;
- distinguished speakers from time to time give lectures to selected audiences.

### 23. Finland:

*Activities:*

- the study of the humanitarian principles of the Conventions is included in elementary and secondary school curricula;
- training courses given by the Society include lectures on the principles and the Conventions;
- the nurses attending these courses and who will be responsible for giving instruction on public health in public establishments and schools receive documentary material on the Conventions, including "Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions", edited in 1960 by the ICRC and the League;
- lectures to the armed forces and nursing schools;
- articles and features on the Conventions in the Society's journal which is distributed to all members, the authorities, many organizations, commercial undertakings and the press.



**24. Pakistan:**

- asked for documentary material;

*Activities:*

- dissemination programme in schools by the Junior Red Cross and its advisers;
- organization of annual public activities to make known the humanitarian principles and the Conventions;
- has published a 25-page booklet which is widely distributed to the public and in schools.

**25. Canada:**

*Activities:*

- has adapted and reproduced in the Society's journal the ICRC's "Course of Five Lessons". This has been widely distributed particularly among government officials, the army, universities, the medical and nursing professions and the Junior Red Cross;
- publishes articles in the medical association journal;
- sends a considerable amount of special news features to university libraries (18), nursing schools (168) and secondary schools (6);
- branches have many colour slides and a large amount of documentary material intended for the Junior Red Cross;
- lessons on the Conventions are included in the instruction given to the Junior Red Cross;
- has encouraged the study of the Conventions in universities. 17 law faculties mention the Geneva Conventions in their courses on international law. 40 law school libraries have received documentary material, including 4 copies each of the "Course of Five Lessons";
- maintains close relations with the army for the introduction of courses to officers and troops.

**26. Guatemala:**

- has asked for documentary material;

*Activities:*

- encourages teaching to officers and troops;
  - provides the Ministry of Defence with the documentary material for that purpose.
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# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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## STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Standing Commission met in ordinary session on 29 April in Geneva.

Under the chairmanship of Angela, Countess of Limerick (United Kingdom), it was attended by the two International Committee representatives, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President, and Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President, the two representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the League Board of Governors, and Mr. Eustasio Villanueva Vadillo (Spain), and the members elected by the International Conference of the Red Cross, namely General James F. Collins (USA), Dr. Djebli-Elaydouni (Morocco), Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris (Australia), Dr. F. G. Zaharov, Vice-President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, in place of Professor G. Miterev, and Mr. T. W. Sloper, Adviser to the Commission.

The Commission's main concern was the organization of the XXII International Conference of the Red Cross.

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**JOINT COMMISSION  
OF THE  
EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND  
N° 62**

*Geneva, 11th April 1971*

**FIFTIETH DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME**

The Joint Commission entrusted with the distribution of the income of the Empress Shôken Fund met in Geneva on the 23rd March 1971. The Japanese Red Cross Society was represented by His Excellency Ambassador Hideo Kitahara.

The Commission noted the statement of accounts and the situation of the Fund as at 31st December 1970 and confirmed that the balance available amounted to Sw. Frs. 83,108.27.

In examining the applications the Joint Commission reviewed the experiences of the past few years, and noted that the criteria for allocation it had established were still valid, namely—

- a. to restrict the number of allocations and thereby increasing the allocations so as to permit the beneficiary National Societies to implement the plans envisaged; and
- b. to uphold only those from developing National Societies unable to have their projects financed otherwise and, among such Societies, whenever feasible those which have hitherto benefited least from assistance from the Shôken Fund.

Seventeen requests were submitted from 14 National Societies for allocations from the 50th Distribution of income and the Joint

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Commission decided to make the following allocations based on the above-mentioned criteria:

*Guatemala Red Cross Society:* Sw.Frs. 17,200.—,  
to purchase a vehicle for its Emergency Relief

*Haitian Red Cross Society:* Sw.Frs. 17,000.—,  
to purchase equipment for the Blood Transfusion Centre

*Indian Red Cross Society:* Sw.Frs. 16,000.—,  
to purchase a vehicle for the Maternity and Child Welfare  
Centres (Goa, Daman and Diu Branch)

*Indonesian Red Cross Society:* Sw.Frs. 15,000.—,  
to purchase an ambulance for the Disaster Preparedness  
Programme

*Mali Red Cross Society:* Sw.Frs. 17,500.—,  
to purchase an ambulance for the First Aid posts

The unused balance of Sw.Frs. 408.— will be added to the income available for the 51st Distribution.

In accordance with article 5b of the Regulations, the beneficiary National Societies are required to report in due course to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission on the use which has been made of the allocations received. The Joint Commission would like this report, accompanied by photographs if possible, to reach it at the latest by the end of the year during which the allocation is used. It furthermore reminds beneficiaries of article 5a of the Regulations which prohibits them from assigning the grant for purposes other than those specified without the previous consent of the Commission.

In accordance with the Regulations, the 1971 income will be distributed in 1972. To facilitate National Societies to make

applications in conformity with the Regulations, the Joint Commission has decided to send, as in the past year, model application forms to all National Societies.

**The Joint Commission desires to remind National Societies that such requests must indicate the purposes for which the allocation will be used, in order for them to be considered; they must also, as far as possible, be accompanied by a plan of financing. Requests must be submitted to the Secretariat of the Joint Commission before 31st December 1971.**

*For the Joint Commission*

*League of Red Cross Societies*

H. Beer  
N. Abut  
K. Seevaratnam

*International Committee  
of the Red Cross*

R. Gallopin  
P. Gaillard  
(Miss) A. Pfirter

\* \* \*

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

## EMPRESS SHÖKEN FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1970  
(expressed in Swiss Francs)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS	
	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.	Sw.Fr.
Government bonds, valued at cost:		Capital	
Swiss bonds . . . . .	60,000.—	Balance carried forward from the previous year	1,390,301.25
(market value Fr. 52,000.—)		Plus:	
Foreign bonds in Swiss Francs . . . . .	1,148,497.40	Special contributions received in 1970 from the Japanese Government and Japanese Red Cross	415,148.63
(market value Fr. 1,122,000.—)		Provision for loss on investment . . . . .	35,423.60
Other foreign bonds . . . . .	293,786.35	Provision for administrative expenses:	
(market value Fr. 287,309.40)		Balance carried forward from the previous year . . . . .	(216.90)
	1,502,283.75	Transfer from the income statement as per the statutes . . . . .	4,232.70
Fixed deposit:			4,015.80
Compagnie de Gestion et de Banque, Geneva . . . . .	100,000.—	Less:	
Kredietbank, Brussels . . . . .	350,000.—	Actual administrative expenses for the year 1970 . . . . .	2,404.74
Cash at Bank:		Excess of income over expenditure for the year ended December 31, 1970	83,108.27
Swiss National Bank, Geneva . . . . .	5,789.08		1,925,592.81
Trade Development Bank, Geneva . . . . .	11,595.65	Creditor (Allocation to be withdrawn) . . . . .	10,700.—
MM. Bordier & Cie, Geneva . . . . .	2,097.55	Provision for loss on investment (To reduce the investment to market value) . . . . .	40,774.35
Account receivable, (withholding tax recoverable)			1,977,067.16
	3,915.20		
Current account with the League of Red Cross Societies . . . . .	1,385.93		
	1,977,067.16		

## SITUATION OF SECURITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1970

	NOMINAL VALUE Sw.Fr.	PURCHASE PRICE Sw.Fr.	MARKET VALUE Sw.Fr.	
4 % Canton de Genève 1963/1979 . . . . .	50,000.—	50,000.—	43,000.—	86%
4½ % Crédit foncier Vaudois 1964/1977 . . . . .	10,000.—	10,000.—	9,000.—	90%
5½ % Japan 1964/1979 . . . . .	120,000.—	114,094.—	115,200.—	96%
5½ % Japan 1968/1983 . . . . .	650,000.—	639,295.—	611,000.—	94%
6¾ % Japan Devel. Bank 1970/1985 . . . . .	300,000.—	297,000.—	306,000.—	102%
5¼ % Worldbank, Washington 1968/Nov. 1984 . . . . .	100,000.—	98,108.—	90,000.—	90%
6 % Japan 1964/1979 DM 120,000 =	141,660.—	124,269.—	133,442.—	94%
5½ % Japan 1980 US\$ 15,000 =	64,650.—	59,616.—	53,013.—	82%
6 % Japan Devel. Bank 1978 US\$ 12,000 =	51,720.—	48,989.—	46,548.—	90%
6 % Tokyo 1980 US\$ 15,000 =	64,650.—	60,912.—	54,306.—	84%
	1,552,680.—	1,502,283.—	1,461,509.—	

### NOTES:

As from 1.1.1969, the investments are accounted for at their purchase price.  
Compared with the purchase price, the market value shows a depreciation of Sw.Fr. 40,774.35.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1970

INCOME	Sw.Fr.
Interest income from bonds . . . . .	58,686.10
Interest on bank deposits . . . . .	25,968.34
	<u>84,654.44</u>

EXPENSES	
5% of total income above transferred to the Provision for administrative ex- penses (article 7 of the statutes of the Fund) . . . . .	<u>4,232.70</u>

RESULT	
<i>Excess of income over expenditure</i> . . .	<u>80,421.74</u>

### STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION

Balance carried forward from previous year . . . . .	Sw.fr. 64,686.53
<i>Less :</i>	
Forty-ninth distribution of income for the year 1969 to the four national so- cieties of Red Cross according to the decision taken by the Joint Commis- sion (circular No. 61 of April 11, 1970).	<u>62,000.—</u>
	2,686.53
Excess of income over expenditure for the year 1970, as above . . . . .	80,421.74
Balance as at December 31, 1970 as per Balance Sheet . . . . .	<u>83,108.27</u>

## **MEETING OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES IN ARAB COUNTRIES**

This meeting took place from 15 to 20 February 1971 at the headquarters of the Lebanese Red Cross, in Beirut, and was attended by the delegates of twelve National Societies; the League was represented by its Secretary-General, Mr. Beer, assisted by Mr. Meurant and Mr. Kiamouche, while the ICRC was represented by Mr. Gaillard and Mr. Maunoir, Assistant Directors, and by Mr. Modoux, Head of Information.

Mrs. Issa-el-Khoury, President of the Lebanese Red Cross, was elected President of the Conference, and she delivered an address of welcome at the inaugural meeting. She was followed by Mr. Beer and Mr. Maunoir, who conveyed the good wishes of the two international Red Cross bodies. At the subsequent working meetings a number of statements were made, in particular by Mr. Beer on the future of the National Societies in the region, by Mr. Gaillard on the protection of the emblem, by Mr. Maunoir on the relations of the ICRC with the Red Crescent Societies in the occupied territories, and by Mr. Modoux on the principle of neutrality.

Mrs. Saab, of the Lebanese Red Cross, gave an account of the development of international humanitarian law; this gave rise to an interesting discussion in the course of which the representatives of the ICRC indicated the fundamental aspects of the problems on the agenda of the Conferences of Red Cross Experts (The Hague) and of Government Experts (Geneva).

The meeting ended with the adoption of several recommendations: two of these are related to the activities of the International Committee in the Middle East; one recalls the respect due to the emblem; and another one invites the National Societies to support the efforts of the ICRC in the field of international humanitarian law. A further recommendation takes note of the publication of an Arabic version of the school textbook "The Red Cross and My



Country ", prepared with the assistance of the Lebanese Red Cross, and invites the National Societies represented at Beirut to adopt it and to use their good offices so that their governments may contribute towards its financing.

Reference should also be made to other important questions that were raised: emergency assistance; preventive measures to obviate disasters; the activities of young people and the need to establish new youth sections and organize regional youth camps.

The next meeting of Societies in Arab countries will be opened in Baghdad on 5 February 1972, and a training seminar, similar to the one held recently in Dar-es-Salaam, is planned by the League and will take place, probably in Tunis, next year.

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## Japan

Last year an international seminar under the name " Konnichwa 70 " was organized by the junior section of the Japanese Red Cross. For a month delegates from eighteen National Societies of South-East Asia and the Pacific, as well as League and ICRC representatives, took part in the seminar. The programme was designed to afford opportunities to experience, think, question and compare, and the general theme was " What are the responsibilities and duties of youth to the country and to the world community? What can youth do through the Red Cross? "

The work proceeded in four phases: 1) four groups of the youthful participants examined the problems of communication, education, neutrality and personal values; 2) written questions were submitted on various subjects by the young people, and qualified persons replied in group discussions; 3) young people from each country drew up Red Cross action projects which they would put into effect on returning home; 4) six groups visited many local sections of the Japanese Red Cross. Finally, conclusions were drawn from their experience, a final report was issued and plans for action were devised.

Those plans were followed up in practice in several countries, the young people taking inspiration from them. As announced in the League publication *Panorama*, they put into effect in Ceylon, New Zealand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Australia and Cambodia what they had learned in Japan. The magnificent effort of the Junior Red Cross of Japan, the fine spirit and methods of the seminar had wide repercussions, as symbolized by the words of one participant: "Konnichiwa 70 has just begun".

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## Malawi

Last November, Mr. R. Santschy, delegate of the ICRC, went to Malawi in order to visit the Malawi Red Cross Society and to see the work it was doing in Blantyre and other parts of the country.

At the Chiradzulu Tuberculosis Hospital, which is run by the government, the National Society finds ways and means of providing patients with occupation during the long hours they spend in hospital. For example, children's patterns, needles and thread are supplied. The patients sew together the various pieces of ready-cut material, and the finished clothes are sold locally in aid of the Red Cross.

In Blantyre, at National Society headquarters, the ICRC delegate met members of a unit who meet regularly once a week for first-aid courses and spoke to them on the history of the ICRC and its present tasks. At Kasupe, he was received by the Local Branch Committee and by Junior Red Cross members. At Lilongwe, where he went together with Mr. Chibambo, Secretary General of the Society, the delegate addressed over a hundred boys and girls on the Red Cross and its humanitarian mission. He next went to Dowa, in which place he visited the Red Cross Training Centre and watched first-aid demonstrations which witnessed to the excellent training given to the pupils<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

At Chiteva, the delegate visited a nursing home consisting of a maternity and a dispensary. A male nurse is in charge of the dispensary and an assistant and four Red Cross nurses work under him. Serious cases are transferred to the hospital at Blantyre, but the fact that 250 to 300 patients are treated every day at the dispensary, which is open six days a week, clearly shows how important it is. The maternity, too, is very busy, and a male nurse goes once a week to neighbouring villages to lecture on first aid and the rules of hygiene for mothers and infants.

The ICRC delegate also had talks in Blantyre with Mr. Muwalo, Chairman of the Malawi Red Cross. They examined together various humanitarian problems, including the problem of refugees which is aggravated as soon as the rainy season starts. Each year, in the central and southern areas, the National Society provides assistance for them, and manifests, in this respect too, the constant activity and worthy pioneering spirit it shows in different fields.

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## M I S C E L L A N E O U S

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### PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS ON DANGEROUS MISSIONS IN AREAS OF ARMED CONFLICT

In its January 1971 issue, the *International Review of the Red Cross* published on this subject an article by Mr. Claude Pilloud. In the course of its 27th Session held in Geneva from 22 February to 26 March 1971, the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with the request of the United Nations General Assembly formulated in its resolution 2673 (XXV)<sup>1</sup>, examined the possibility of preparing a draft international agreement ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions. The text of the preliminary draft of such an agreement was submitted to the Commission by the French delegation, jointly with Austria, Finland, Iran, Turkey and Uruguay.

The Commission on Human Rights did not have sufficient time to consider this draft in detail, but it unanimously adopted a resolution with regard to procedure, the text of which is given here below. It will be observed that the ICRC has been invited to be closely associated with the studies to be pursued on this problem within the United Nations.

#### 15(XXVII)

THE POSSIBILITY OF PREPARING A DRAFT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ENSURING THE PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS ENGAGED IN DANGEROUS MISSIONS AND PROVIDING, *INTER ALIA*, FOR THE CREATION OF A UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AND GUARANTEED IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT<sup>2</sup>

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling *resolution 2444 (XXIII)*, in which the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, February 1971, p. 104.

<sup>2</sup> Adopted at the 1135th meeting on 24 March 1971.

*Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to study :*

(a) *Steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts ;*

(b) *The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts,*

Recalling further resolution 2673 (XXV), in which the General Assembly invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider the possibility of preparing a draft international agreement ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and providing, inter alia, for the creation of a universally recognized and guaranteed identification document,

Noting that, in the same resolution, the General Assembly invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider this question as a matter of priority at its twenty-seventh session in order that a draft international agreement may be adopted as soon as possible by the General Assembly or by some other appropriate body,

Noting that the General Assembly has also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

Noting also that the General Assembly has decided to give the highest priority to the consideration of this question at its twenty-sixth session,

Considering that without prejudice to the application of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 it is desirable to guarantee for all categories of journalists, in view of the present-day requirements of their profession, effective protection when they carry out dangerous missions,

Convinced of the urgent need to examine this question, both on humanitarian grounds and in order to enable journalists with due respect for the law to seek, receive and impart information fully, objectively and faithfully in the spirit of the purposes and principles

## MISCELLANEOUS

*of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in particular article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights concerning freedom of information,*

*Considering that at the current session the Commission did not have sufficient time to consider in detail the draft Convention contained in document E/CN.4/L.1149/Rev.1,*

*Anxious to act in this matter in close co-operation with the Secretary-General and the International Committee of the Red Cross,*

1. *Recommends the Economic and Social Council to consider and transmit to the General Assembly the draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, set forth in document E/CN.4/L.1149/Rev.1 together with the relevant records of the discussions held in the Commission on Human Rights and in the Economic and Social Council, as a valid basis for its discussions on this subject at its twenty-sixth session ;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the same documentation to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and through the International Committee of the Red Cross to the parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 inviting them to send in their observations so that the General Assembly may have them before it as far as possible at its twenty-sixth session ;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the draft convention as well as the relevant records of the discussions held in the Commission on Human Rights and in the Economic and Social Council to the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be held in May 1971, requesting the Conference to make its observations on the draft convention so that the General Assembly may have them before it at its twenty-sixth session ;*

4. *Requests the Secretary-General to establish a group of not more than seven experts which shall include in particular a consultant jurist, persons nominated by national professional organizations of journalists from different geographical regions and a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for the purpose, in particular, of :*

(a) *Considering the appropriate composition for an international professional committee for the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, as envisaged in article 3 of the draft convention;*

(b) *Considering the conditions, procedure and the criteria for the issue and withdrawal as well as the procedure for the recognition of the safe-conduct card;*

(c) *Submitting to the General Assembly, so that it may have them before it as far as possible at its twenty-sixth session, its conclusions and recommendations together with a draft protocol, annexed to the draft convention prescribing the composition, duties and methods of the international professional committee provided for in article 3.*

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### COMMISSION MÉDICO-JURIDIQUE DE MONACO

The sixth session of the *Commission* was held in the palace of the Prince of Monaco from 15 to 17 April 1971. The ICRC was represented, with observer status, by Mr. Jean Pictet, its Vice-President and Chairman of its Legal Commission.

The first item on the agenda concerned humanitarian missions. A project for the founding of a body to co-ordinate government relief in natural disasters will be submitted, in the form of a recommendation, to the United Nations, the League and the ICRC.

The *Commission's* second item was a set of draft rules for the implementation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions. This will shortly be sent to the ICRC for submission to the government experts meeting in Geneva towards the end of May.

For the agenda of its next session, the *Commission* decided on the following items: 1) relief by air; 2) the status of humanitarian mission personnel; 3) respect for the combatant's legal status.

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EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.



- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

# THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949<sup>1</sup>

## Some publications

	Sw. fr.
<b>The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949.</b> 2nd Ed. 1950. 245 pp.	9.—
<b>Commentary</b> published under the general editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC:	
— <b>Vol. 1:</b> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field — 466 pp.	
bound	18.—
paper-back	15.—
— <b>Vol. 2:</b> Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea — 320 pp.	
bound	23.—
paper-back	18.—
— <b>Vol. 3:</b> Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War — 764 pp.	
bound	38.—
paper-back	33.—
— <b>Vol. 4:</b> Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — 660 pp.	
bound	33.—
paper-back	28.—
<b>Brief Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public</b> , 13 pp. . . . .	1.50
<b>Course of Five Lessons</b> , 102 pp. . . . .	7.—
<b>Essential Provisions</b> , 4 pp. . . . .	0.30
<b>Soldier's Manual</b> , 24 pp. . . . .	0.50

\*

## Transparencies:

Third series of drawings (1970) by Claude Falbriard, illustrating the application of the Geneva Conventions. Twenty colour slides, 24 × 36 mm. with comments . . . . .	18.—
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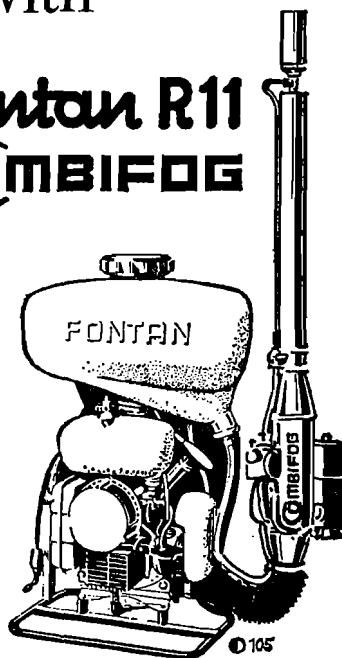
1) These publications and slides and the full list of ICRC publications may be obtained from the ICRC Press and Information Service, 7, avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva 1.

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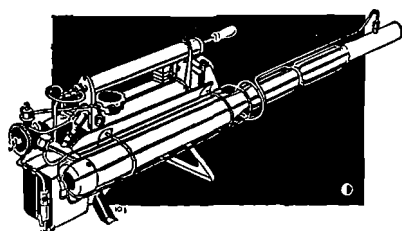
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## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 12 zc/86, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, *Toronto 284* (Ontario).
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatha, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogota D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 41, Avenue Valcke P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris* (8<sup>e</sup>).
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.<sup>a</sup> Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry-Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Öldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdulmuis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17, Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 13th Street-Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, Box 247, *Blantyre*.
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, n° 1032, *Mexico* 10, D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswar, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington* C.2.
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, 305, *Managua*, D.N.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off. St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi* 4.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Zona 1, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila* D-406.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- RUMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR** — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld, Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadiscio*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruijs & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid*, 10.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, 10440, *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC** — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington* 6 D.C.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* W-36.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic)** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1., Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.